

Asiatic fauna, in the Issik Kul or one of its affluents. This is the fourth species known at present of this genus.

*Diptychus Lansdelli.*

D. 11. A. 7. P. 18. V. 10. L. lat. 80-90.

Nearly the whole body is naked, the parts above the lateral line being quite scaleless; but there are a few scales between the lateral line and the root of the pectoral fin, a few scattered scales on the abdomen, and a series of larger ones running on each side of the vent and the anal fin. The scales of the lateral line are distinct enough in its anterior part, but rudimentary behind.

The body is low, loach-like, its greatest depth being only one sixth or nearly one sixth of the total length (without caudal); the length of the head is contained four times and a quarter in it and exceeds the length of the caudal peduncle. Interorbital space very broad, its width being equal to the length of the snout. The diameter of the eye is one sixth of the length of the head and rather less than two thirds of that of the snout. Mouth semicircular, quite at the lower side of the snout. Barbel about as long as the eye. The dorsal fin is as long as high, its origin being equidistant from the end of the snout and from the end of the caudal peduncle. Caudal fin deeply forked. Pectoral fin reaching to the origin of the dorsal, ventral fin nearly to the vent. The outer ventral ray is opposite to or a little behind the last dorsal ray.

The upper two thirds of the body of this species are covered with deep black spots, the largest of which are half the size of the eye.

The largest of the specimens is 12 inches long; its anal rays are covered with seasonal epidermoid tubercles, arranged in a series along each ray.

XLIII.—*Description of a new Bat from the Gambia.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

*Vesperugo (Vesperus) Rendalli*, sp. n.

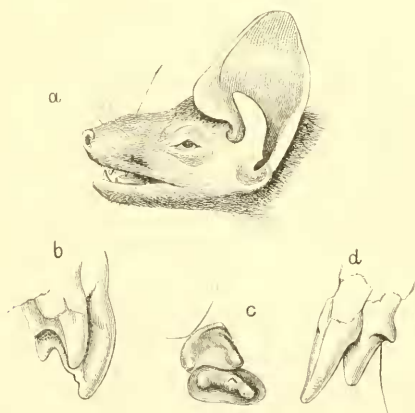
Crown of the head flat, scarcely raised above the level of the muzzle; muzzle broad, the glandular prominences much swollen. Ears short; laid forward they reach barely more

than one half the distance between the eye and the tip of the nose; their inner margin straight, tip narrowly rounded off, upper third of outer margin straight, middle third slightly convex, basal third with a marked lobe separated by a notch opposite the base of the tragus.

Tragus of about the same breadth from base to tip, its inner margin evenly but slightly concave, its tip rounded, its outer margin evenly convex, its base with a triangular lobule; when laid forward its tip reaches to between the posterior canthus and the middle of the eye.

Pads at the bases of the thumbs scarcely more marked than usual, but the soles of the feet broad, swollen, and wrinkled, projecting posteriorly behind the level of the origin of the calcaneum. Wings from the metacarpus close to the base of the toes. Calcaneum reaching about halfway from the heel to the end of the tail, its tip forming a small projecting point like that found in *V. Daubentoni*; postcalcaneal lobule distinct, but rather narrow. Tail involved in the interfemoral membrane to its extreme tip. Penis with a distinct bone.

Fur scarcely extending on the membranes except on the interfemoral in the centre below.



*Vesperugo Rendalli*. *a*, head, twice natural size; *b-d*, upper incisors, much magnified; *b*, of right side, outer view; *c*, of right side, buccal view; *d*, of left side, front view.

Colour of body, above and below, of the skin of the forearm, digits, and legs greyish brown, of the membranes everywhere white, the reticulations well marked.

*Teeth*.—Upper incisors (figs. *b-d*), or at least the outer

pair, quite different from those of any other member of the genus. The inner one with a large secondary cusp about halfway up its posterior edge, and the hinder edge of the main cusp, above the secondary one, markedly sinuous, as though the tooth were occasionally trifid (fig. *b*). Outer incisor well developed, triangular in section at the base (see fig. *c*), its angles each with a cusp, the antero-internal bearing the long main cusp, three fourths the height of the inner incisor; cusp on the postero-internal angle about half the height of the secondary cusp of the inner incisor; cusp on the external angle minute, but quite distinct (fig. *d*); postero-external side of the tooth close to the base of the canine (fig. *e*). No trace of a minute anterior premolar; large premolar pressed closely against the back of the canine and leaving no room for another tooth between.

Lower incisors trifid, overlapping, placed at right angles to the direction of the jaws. Second lower premolar two thirds the height of the canine, and first premolar two thirds its height.

Dimensions of the type (an adult male in spirit):—Head and body 50 millim.; tail 39; forearm 36 (=1.4 inch); head 16.5; muzzle to eye 7.0; ear, above crown 9.0, from base of external margin 13.0; thumb, including claw, 6.2; lower leg 13.6.

The type specimen of this most interesting bat was obtained by my friend Dr. Percy Rendall at Bathurst, on the River Gambia, and I have much pleasure in connecting his name with it.

*Vesperugo Rendalli* presents a combination of characters which prevents it falling into any one of the subgenera of *Vesperugo* as recognized and defined by Dr. Dobson (Cat. Chir. B. M. p. 184). But I am far from regarding it as representing a new subgenus, and only consider it as showing that *Hesperoptenus*, Peters, in which a penis-bone is present and the outer incisors are minute, should be amalgamated with *Vesperus*, in which there is no penis-bone and the outer incisors are well developed. The swollen and probably adhesive hinder pads of this species give it a second point of resemblance to *V.* ("*Hesperoptenus*") *Blanfordi*, Dobs.; but, as Dr. Dobson has shown, this character is not one on which generic or subgeneric division can be based.